

Modul 1

Introduction

HTML Versions

Version	Year
HTML	1991
HTML 2.0	1995
HTML 3.2	1997
HTML 4.01	1999
XHTML	2000
HTML5	2014

Introduction

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML describes the structure of Web pages using markup
- HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages
- HTML elements are represented by tags
- HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "table", and so on
- Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page
- HTML elements can be nested (elements can contain elements).

HTML Documents

- All HTML documents must start with a document type declaration: `<!DOCTYPE html>`.
- The HTML document itself begins with `<html>` and ends with `</html>`.
- The visible part of the HTML document is between `<body>` and `</body>`.

HTML Structure

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Page title</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

The <!DOCTYPE> Declaration

- The <!DOCTYPE> declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly.
- It must only appear once, at the top of the page (before any HTML tags).
- The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not case sensitive.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

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HTML Elements

- An HTML element usually consists of a start tag and end tag, with the content inserted in between:

`<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>`

- The HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

`<p>My first paragraph.</p>`

Start tag	Element content	End tag
<code><h1></code>	My First Heading	<code></h1></code>
<code><p></code>	My first paragraph.	<code></p></code>
<code>
</code>		

Empty HTML Elements

- HTML elements with no content are called empty elements.
- `
` is an empty element without a closing tag (the `
` tag defines a line break).
- Empty elements can be "closed" in the opening tag like this: `
`.
- HTML5 does not require empty elements to be closed. But if you want stricter validation, or if you need to make your document readable by XML parsers, you must close all HTML elements properly.

Use Lowercase Tags

- HTML tags are not case sensitive: `<P>` means the same as `<p>`.
- The HTML5 standard does not require lowercase tags, but W3C recommends lowercase in HTML, and demands lowercase for stricter document types like XHTML.

HTML Attributes

- All HTML elements can have attributes
- Attributes provide additional information about an element
- Attributes are always specified in the start tag
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: `name="value"`

Suggestion using attributes

- Use Lowercase Attributes
- Quote Attribute Values
- Example:
 - `<html lang="en-US">`
 - `<p title="I'm a tooltip">`
 - `This is a link`